



BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

Vol. XLVIII.

Maine Farmer.

On the Use of Lime.

As a constant reader of your valuable paper and wishing to learn more in regard to the use of lime, I have written you in view of learning more about its value and application to crops. I have two acres of pasture land from which I harvested pasture and oats last season. After plowing and tilling, and not having sufficient manure, I must use lime or some commercial fertilizer instead. C. F. FLETCHER.

The use of lime as a means of fertilization has long been known, and the manner in which it fertilizes and promotes the growth of plants, has been explained again and again, and yet queries like the above are often asked. The reason of this is that the effects of lime are not always the same. In effect, in one given case depending largely upon the condition of the land to which it is applied. The influence of lime on soils and its effect in the promotion of the growth of plants is due to several causes which we will briefly explain. It modifies the mechanical texture of soils, rendering them more friable and better suited to the purposes of cultivation. It acts an important part in correcting the acidity of the soil as is plainly demonstrated by applying it to soils where sorghum or other acid plants flourish. It acts beneficially, in bringing into action certain principles previously contained in, but locked up in the soil, and we believe this to be the most important function of lime as a fertilizer.

It is not needed to remove the acidity from the soil, it is of little use to apply lime to land in which animal and vegetable matter does not exist. There must be elements of fertility in the soil, or lime will be of little use. On partially cultivated lands, of course, the effect of lime is much slower than where animal materials to act upon, exist in abundance. Lime may be used in quantities of from fifty to one hundred bushels to the acre with benefit, and seven hundred bushels have sometimes been applied without injury. It has been rightly said, "to spread the lime over the land the year before it is plowed for crops." Lime cannot be spread in the air at first, so as to bring producers and consumers into friendly relation, so that farmers could buy direct from the manufacturer without the intervention of middle-men. The order spread very rapidly through the west and in several States, obtained control of the State governments. War against the extortions of railway corporations, was fiercely carried on and many important concessions were obtained. But the railroad war by the Patrons has mostly ceased in the west and in several States the Order has declined. Opposition to railway tariffs has never been a distinctive feature of the Order in New England, its claims to public recognition resting mainly upon the advantages it affords for co-operation in trade, for social enjoyment and for moral and intellectual culture, and among the farmers we know of nothing better calculated to accomplish these purposes than the well-conducted Grange.

The certificate of incorporation of the National Grange under the law providing for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia, is dated at Georgetown, D. C., January 10th, 1873, and bears the names of Wm. Saunders, O. H. Kelly, John R. Thompson, A. B. Grosh, John Trimble, Jr., all of Washington, and F. M. McDowell of New York. Dudley W. Adams of Iowa, D. A. Robertson of Mississippi and D. W. Aiken of South Carolina, as corporators. It is set forth that the purpose of the corporation is to furnish to all who have had cures for their diseases, a remedy for the same, and to provide a remedy for those who have not had cures for their diseases. The name of the corporation is "The Patrons of Husbandry," which is an organization among farmers and those engaged in kindred pursuits in the United States, to secure to them the advantage of co-operation in all things affecting their interests, and of mutual improvement. The first officers of the National Grange under this charter were as follows: Master, Wm. Saunders; Secretary, O. H. Kelly; Treasurer, J. R. Thompson, and Wm. Saunders, A. B. Grosh, J. R. Thompson, John Trimble, Jr., and F. M. McDowell as directors or managers to be known as the Executive Committee. It was provided that the corporation was to continue twenty years from the date of incorporation.

The Order was introduced into this State some seven years ago, and the Maine State Grange has held its sixth annual session. Since its introduction, it has not had that rapid growth that was witnessed in the western States, nor has there been that rapid growth. Its growth has been especially those of the cereal grain. A case is on record, where, from a certain place of land, only thirty bushels of wheat were produced, but five years after, by the application during that interval, of fifteen hundred bushels of lime, it produced four hundred bushels of wheat.

In the following somewhat random statements, the following deductions may be drawn: First, that the present action of lime is not always uniform; second, that the application of lime in soils that are deficient in it, will stimulate vegetation and insure better crops; third, that lime will act chemically in neutralizing acids in the soil, and also in rendering certain nutritive principles which have been locked up in the soil, available to plants; fourth, that lime is not a manure any more than are sand, clay and magnesia; fifth, that it is useless to apply lime to land that has been exhausted of its nitrogenous substances, and lastly that the application of lime to soils where it is wanting or exists only a very small quantity, in connection with animal and vegetable manures, is a most valuable aid to fertilization, and other things being equal, greatly increase the crop. These ideas though intended to apply to the application of sulphate of lime called also plaster of Paris and gypsum. With regard to the particular case presented by our correspondent, we can see no why lime should be of any benefit to his proposed crop of wheat. Certainly, if the land in question has a fair supply of decomposed animal and vegetable matter, but not enough to insure a good crop of wheat, lime alone broadcast upon it after it is plowed will stimulate the growth and also be of advantage in the production of plant food in the shape of carbonic acid gas, by uniting with some of the elements in the soil.

In many places the co-operative feature of the order has been of great benefit. It has enabled farmers who are members of the Order to purchase their agricultural implements directly from the manufacturers, thus saving the large commission usually paid to agents. It has also led to the establishment of co-operative stores where goods have been furnished to patrons at a nominal charge, from the cost, just enough to cover expenses. We have also known the Grange to procure men and horses in the west by the east, and dispose of them to its members at cost. A saving is thus made to those who are obliged to purchase corn and flour, but we would remind the patrons that they are farmers and that farmers are producers of these staples and not only should not be obliged themselves to go to the far west to mill, but should see to it that the consumers among other trades and professions in the state are supplied.

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Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, February 28, 1880.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Number 14.

Hannibal Stallion, Satellite.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notting by the Way—No. III.

Alyan is one of the rough, hilly towns of Oxford Co., though there are some profitable farms in town, especially adapted to sheep raising. It is situated at what place a pleasant home for a night was found, has a level field, a part brook interval, and part bog meadow, from which cuts a sufficient amount of hay, and a consequence, his steers are well fed. Lovell situated on both sides of Upper Keweenaw pond contains excellent farms. A E. Meeser, where the FARMER finds ap-

strawberry, and had produced abundant crops of that berry yearly, with no other fertilizer than the Cumberland superphosphate, 500 lbs, costing about \$10, and ten or twelve bushels of unashed wood ash applied to each acre annually. One year the first of last August, the straw berries vines being too thick to grow large berries, it was deemed more profitable to burn them off and to wait for a new crop. After plowing five inches deep, one barrel of the above fertilizer was applied broad cast and thoroughly pulverized with culti-vator and harrow to the level, and on the 15th of August was sown, the best bunches of winter wheat from the mill at Lewiston, being a mixture of red and white, half wheat, both kinds ripened well at the same time, and were one of the best crops sown with Share's cultivator, covering

Beet Sugar.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Maine State Grange, held in Portland in December last, Messrs. Fred Robie, Samuel Bell and L. B. Bennett were appointed a committee to ascertain the facts in relation to the production of sugar beets, and their market value, and to ascertain the price at which they will answer nearly as well as wrought nails. To amend them all that is necessary is to heat them red hot in a common fire, come and let us see what grade of sugar we have found; but little if any difference, if immediately immersed in cold water. When driven in hard wood dip the point, and if it comes out clean, and the point not bent. By a little forethought often valuable pieces

Woman's Department.

A Woman's Answers.

I will not let you say, a woman's part is small, for I am a woman; Dearest, although I love you so, my heart answers a thousand claims besides your own.

Love—what do I love? Earth and all the creatures of God, the created things You would not deign to hear, are cherished there, And venerate on its very instant strings.

I love the summer, with its club and flow

the cold, and stormy return again,

I love the stars like friends; many nights,

I gaze at them when you were from me,

Till I grew blind with tears . . . and you knew

Could watch you, when I longed in vain to see.

I love the flowers, happy hours lie

Sat up within their petals close and fast,

Keep every fragrant of the golden part.

I love too, to loved, all loving praise

Seems like a crown upon my life—to make

Still nearer to your heart you take.

I have all good and noble souls—I heard

Of them, and I love them, but lately, a few days

O'er tender memory of such generous pride.

I have all those who love you; all who we

Are true to you; and I can find regret

Even for the poor, who are not good; but

One could love you, and can now forget.

Well, is my heart so narrow—, I who spars

But most of all I think of Aurora Leigh.

Because—because do you remember why?

Will you be jealous? Did you guess before?

Dearest, remember that I love you more,

Or, more a thousand times than all the rest!

—Addie Prester.

A Word of Appeal.

The January number of my Household, a monthly journal published at Brattleboro, Vt., has just arrived, fairly crammed with good things as it always is. I wonder if you would care to have our paper for personal use.

At the risk of being thought a canvasser or agent of which I am neither, I must speak a good word for my favorite journal. It is just what you want for your home, and makes no need to have it in her everyday life. The editor generously offers to send it free to any one married within the year. Postage, 10 cents, and postage continuing nothing of marriage to accompany each application.

While "existing" a pair of mittens, this evening a friend of a farmer's wife is in danger of setting the thought came to me, tell them about the importance of women helping him upon work and the training of children. Its "Exchange System" has proved both profitable and interesting to me.

I have beautiful training moss that grows wild in the fields of Alabama. For a few bushels of our brook-side "Alder's Tongue" and field lilies I received a lovely white magnolia bulb and a rose bush, and a pink carnation, and a pink and fragrant as though just plucked from the woods. Also bulbs just exchanged with the lady with whom I exchanged the roses that you used to read to me.

My favorite looks in special for me, and prize them as a sister does his gold!

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Calla Lilies.

A lady of my acquaintance has a fine large calla, of which she is justly proud, and which is an object of admiration to everyone who sees it, for its magnificent growth and the beauty of its number.

With interest concerning its treatment, I inquired of the lady, who said that she had it repotted every summer, every year, for six years, and it had thrived.

She said that she had never had any trouble with it.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 28, 1860.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00, IN ADVANCE; OR, \$2.50 IF NOT PAID WHEN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF RECEIVING.

Advertisers will be credited on the reverse slips attached to their papers.

The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money due him.

5¢ Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Special Notice.

The publishers of this paper are desirous of completing their set of the volumes of the FARMER from its first publication to the present time and they need volumes 10, 11 and 12, to give them the full complement. If any of our readers have all, or either of these volumes, or have knowledge as to who does possess them, they will confer a favor upon the publishers by communicating with them.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. S. Ayer, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Knox county during February.

Mr. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during February.

Mr. A. H. BAERER, son of the late S. N. Tabor, will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec, during February.

A Real Squatters.

Probably no one of Dickens' creations became a more living reality than Wackford Squatters. He has come to be known on two continents and will be remembered so long as contempt for beastly cruelty is felt by every true and noble being. Dickens with a master's hand depicted this man in all his depravity and brutality; that the world has ever since his creation regarded him as a character overdrawn, to show the power of the artist. It seems impossible as one reads the impression which Dobudhey's Hall made upon Nichol's Nickleby, for a moment to believe that Squatters was a reality. Dickens asserted however, emphatically, that Mr. Squatters were but faint and feeble pictures of an existing reality, purely subduced and kept down lest they should be deemed impossible.

Dickens' Squatters lived in Yorkshire, England more than forty years ago but America has produced a Squatters in the person of the Rev. Edward Cowley, of the Shepherd's Fold, in New York City, of the present day and hour. He likes and conveys last week, involves such offensive and full details of neglect, cruelty and disease as no imagination would have the boldness to picture. This monster was an unshamed minister of the gospel and professed follower of Him, who while on earth, called around Him little children, and proclaimed: "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The Shepherd's Fold over which this wretched presided, was a corporation, supplied by public bequests and given ample funds from the generous promptings of a charitable people, in order that the children of unfortunate parentage might receive the kindness and tenderness of a true home and be educated for the duties and responsibilities of life.

This fiend in the shape of man was evidently a student of Dickens. The testimony of Louis Vtor who entered the Fold a bright, happy, healthy, and left the institution a living skeleton, brings vividly to mind Nicholas Nickleby's description of Dobudhey's Hall.

"Pale and haggard faces, lank and bony figures, children with the countenances of old men, deformities with iron upon their limbs, bones of stunted growth, the whos whose legs would hardly bear their stooping bodies all crowded on the view together; there were the bleared eye, the hair in the crooked folds of every ugliest and mortifying kind of mud; aversion was cast upon them by parents for their offspring, or of young lives which from the earliest dawn of infancy had been one horrible example of misery and neglect. These little faces were shrivelled and became handsome, darkened with the scowl of sulken, dogged suffering; there was nothing but misery and affliction in every face, but the very faces were vicious-faced boys, brooding with leaden eyes, like malefactors in jail; and there were young creatures in whom the shells of their frail parentage had dissolved, and were lost, and gone, leaving but bones, and lonesome even in their loneliness. With every kindly sympathy and affection blotted in the birth, and every smile wiped off, every tear, every fond passion that can fest in swollen hearts, eating its evil way to their core in silence, what an accursed Hell was breeding here."

This is not an overdrawn picture of the Shepherd's Fold. The chief article of diet at this institution was condensed milk and when the number of children at the home increased they were easily furnished by adding more water to the milk. Mr. Squatters, who taught the young idea how to shoot, was seated in a coffee room at Broadstreet with three little boys. He had before him a small metal pot of coffee, a plate of hot tea, and a cold mutton of beef; but he was at that moment intent on preparing breakfast for the little boys.

"This is twon'th of milk, is it, walter?" said Mr. Squatters, looking down into a large blue mug, and slanting it gently, so as to get an accurate view of the quantity of fluid contained in it.

"That's two-th'orth, sir," replied the walter.

"What a rare article milk is, to be sure, in London," said Mr. Squatters, with a slight smile, "but we'll do up with kewlwater water, William, will you?"

"To the very top, sir," inquired the walter. "Why, the sir'll be drowned."

"Never you mind that," replied Mr. Squatters. "See it right for being so deaf."

It seemed incredible that such a being as Edward Cowley has been proved to be. The care and custody of these children were assumed by his wife in caring for this home. It is a proud tribute to the jury system, even in New York City, that this Shepherd who starved and beat little friendless children should have been so promptly convicted although he was defended by able counsel and had thrown around him the influence of his church, which while not desirous to shield him, were hoping that he could be shown that he was innocent. His misdeeds could not be hidden, and the attempt to break the force of the testimony because it was necessarily given by children miserably failed. The puny arms, the emaciated bodies, the sunken eyes and hollow cheeks were trustworthy witnesses which told the whole truth and were incapable of committing perjury.

Cowley was promptly convicted and was promptly sentenced to the full penalty provided by law and he was committed to an institution established for the safe keeping of criminals as an inmate, over which he once presided as Chaplain. With no spirit of vindictiveness, we rejoice at his conviction in order that, in a measure, he may realize the wrongs he has committed. The great mass of mankind are ever ready with tender sympathy for either the felonious or the real sufferings of a Louis Vtor. So they visit their judgment wrath upon the crucifixes of either Wackford Squatters or Edward Cowley. The public cannot be too keenly alive to the necessity of throwing every conceivable guard around every charitable establishment and this frightful and mortifying revelation, should lead to more stringent supervision and increased vigilance by the people, upon all public institutions.

City News.

Trinity Commander of Knights Templars was visited on Friday evening of last week, by Hon. Josiah H. Drummond of Portland. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery. He found the Commander in a very flourishing and prosperous condition, and expressed his approbation at its condition. A banquet was served late in the evening which was participated in by a large number of Sir Knights.—The annual meeting of the Soldiers' Monument Association was held Saturday evening. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Chas. E. Nash; Vice Presidents, Geo. W. Jones, M. B. Chase, E. C. Allen; Executive Committee, C. H. Brick, P. O. Vickery, C. B. Morton; Treasurer, Oscar Holway; Secretary, J. S. Hobbs. There was a committee of ten chosen to select a model for a soldier's monument, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. R. D. Rice, Selden Connor, Messrs. W. S. Bridgeman, Joe A. Hinckley, R. Smith, W. P. Whiting, Dr. E. Will, G. P. Cochrane, W. H. Turner, Dr. M. Myrick. The joint committee were also made a committee to locate or select the spot upon which the monument shall be placed in the lot prepared for it. It was voted upon motion of G. W. Jones, that the location of the soldier's monument be held the 4th day of July next.

An amicable adjustment of the suit against Clerical Club of Providence, R. I., between the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, has been made by the Fish Commissioners of this State, by which Mr. Claffey binds himself to complete the fishway, as ordered by the commissioners, through the dam at the Sprague Mills in this city, by the 15th day of May next. The Supreme Court, which has been in session twice working days, engaged entirely upon civil cases, adjourned on Wednesday.—Mr. William E. Smith, the efficient and trustworthy Treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on the Tuesday.—Hon. Artemus Libbey is in Houghton holding court.—A hearing will be held before the Judiciary Committee, this Thursday afternoon, to consider a proposition to amend our city charter, so to compensate members of the Board of Aldermen for services, and to provide that assessors and overseers of the poor, shall be elected for a term of three years, one being elected each year.—We learn that Mr. W. E. Potter has purchased of the several former owners all the land south of his new block to Market Square, running west to Commercial street, for Mr. E. Allen, who will erect the coming season a large block of buildings. This will be a great improvement to Water St. and Market Square. The price paid for the land with buildings was \$7,300 cash.

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A DESERVED TRIBUTE. The *Spirit of the Times*, in speaking of the recent meeting of the members of the National Trotting Association held in New York city, says it is proper that the new members of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association, elected by the last Congress, should be introduced to the public, and pays the following well deserved compliment to Gen. Tilson:

"General William S. Tilson, of Togus, is to add to the Eastern District, taking the place of Col. H. S. Russell, of Milton, Mass. Gen. Tilson is a gentleman who would adorn almost any position in the service, but he has not been especially fitted for it to which the Congress has assigned him, on account not only of his abilities, natural and acquired, but of his tastes. He is not only a breeder of trotters but is the author of an excellent book on the horse, and that is the best proof of his talents."

On the post of Deputy Governor of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Togus, and finds thus in connection therewith to bestow a great deal of care upon the institution, and the family of soldiers.

The Governor has appointed a large number of gentlemen in various sections of the State Judges of the Peace, Trial Justices, Notaries Public and Coroners. Governor Davis went to Boston Friday and was given a dinner on Saturday by the Middlesex Club.

Governor Davis has nominated Hon. E. W. Woolsey of Bethel, Trustee of the Reform School, in place of J. M. Bates; and Messrs. H. Bowell of Kittery; Trustee of the State Normal School.

On Tuesday the Investigating Committee on the action of the late Governor and Council in issuing certificates of election held a session in the Senate chamber. The testimony given, proved that the returns of the town of Buckfield for county officers was sent to the Governor and Council without any writing to indicate from what town the returns came, and that after it was received the words "Buckfield" and "Oxford" were written upon the returns by some person other than a town officer, and the returns thus counted. That on the return from the town of Hovey for County Commissioner, the name of Henry G. Walker was written Henry C., but the C. was changed into a G. by some person other than the town authorities.

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CONGRESS.

On Wednesday of last week a number of petitions against the reduction of the duty on steel rails were presented in the Senate; and a joint resolution to provide a ship to carry provisions to Ireland was passed.—The report on the Acklen case was considered by the House; a new refunding measure was reported; a bill referred to the importation of sugar was referred.—On Thursday the subject of a special Intercoastal bill was introduced by Mr. Brewster, from the Committee on Financial Affairs, to which the House adjourned without action.—In the House, the bill to "cause causes from State to Federal Courts to be certified" was introduced by Mr. Brewster, and a committee was appointed to consider it.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.
Amount of stock at market 233; Sheep and Lambs 5400; Swine 11,440; number of Western cattle 1984; Eastern cattle 219; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality \$5 50@ \$7 1/2¢; first quality \$5 00@ \$7 1/2¢; second quality \$4 50@ \$4 87 1/2¢; third quality \$4 00@ \$4 37 1/2¢; fourth quality \$3 50@ \$4 00¢ per head. Prices—Beef Cattle 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality \$5 50@ \$7 1/2¢; first quality \$5 00@ \$7 1/2¢; second quality \$4 50@ \$4 87 1/2¢; third quality \$4 00@ \$4 37 1/2¢; fourth quality \$3 50@ \$4 00¢ per head. Brightton Hides 8¢ per lb.; Brighton Tallow 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ per lb.; County Hides 7 1/2¢ per lb.; Calf Skins 12 1/2@ \$1 75¢ per lb.; Sheep and Lamb Skins 12 1/2@ \$2 00¢ each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Name. Price Weight.

A. N. Monroe \$35 55 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1200

do 35 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1300

do 15 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1350

do 23 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1375

do 5 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1375

do 38 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1435

do 15 5 00 1235

do 22 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1413

do 15 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1385

do 42 4 70 989

J. A. Hathaway 15 5 00 1085

do 5 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1325

do 16 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1375

do 17 5 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1375

J. B. Cook & Co. 14 6 2/3@ \$6 25¢ 1108

do 6 5 00 1205

Clevington & Son 10 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1270

do 6 5 1/2@ \$6 25¢ 1108

J. Stetson & Co. 17 4 45 1108

do 10 5 25 1108

do 9 15 1108

do 11 5 15 1108

do 12 5 25 1108

do 13 5 15 1108

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